CELEBRATING 250 YEARS OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1776–2026

A PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DONALD J. TRUMP

"...We honor the countless contributions of Jewish Americans throughout our Nation's 250 glorious years of independence..."

250 YEARS of Jewish American Heritage

Herman Bernstein
United States Minister to the Kingdom of Albania (1930–1933)
An American Jew Who Strengthened Albanian–American Relations

Herman Bernstein ishte një njeri universal i kohës së tij.
Ai ishte një hebre - amerikan, pjesëtar i një populli të njohur për zgjuarsinë dhe idealet e larta, por i persekutuar dhe torturuar prej fanatizmitdhe shovinizmit të egër, në rrjedhë të historisë. I ballafaquar me përvojat më të hidhura të jetës, por edhe i rritur në qarqet më të larta intelektuale të kohës, ai u ushqye me parimet e lirisë dhe demokracisë amerikane. Heroi i këtij libri nuk ishte thjesht përfaqësuesi i Shtetëve të Bashkuara të Amerikës në Mbretërinë Shqiptare, por edhe një mik i vërtetë i shqiptarëve. Ai foli, shkroi, vizitoi vendet tona të bukura si mik i zinxhertë, si mbështetës që e tregonte hapur simpatinë që ndjente për atdheun tonë. Bernstein kishte miqësi të ngushtë me Mbretin Zog, i cili më pas urdhëroi misionet konsullore shqiptare të lëshonin viza për hebrejtë në rrezik, duke e kthyer Shqipërinë e vogël në strehë të sigurtë e bujare për ta. Trashëgimia e kësaj vepre tepër humane i shërben edhe sot diplomacisë shqiptare.
(Nga prezantimi i mbajtur në YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York, 14 Dhjetor 2014)

çmimi 1200 lekë

Mal Berisha

HERMAN BERNSTEIN

Mal Berisha

HERMAN BERNSTEIN

Ambasador i ShBA – ve në Mbretërinë Shqiptare
1930 – 1933

"... I kam përvetësuar teoritë shkencore më moderne nga Metchnikoff. Kam diskutuar për fenë dhe për artin me Leon Tolstoin. Principet e filozofisë moderne i përfitova nga Henri Bergson, diplomacinë botërore dhe çështjet ruse nga Konti Witte dhe Maksim Kovalovski, teoritë e artit e mësova nga August Rodin, shtetformimin nga Theodore Roosevelt dhe Woodrow Wilson, mbrojtjen e të drejtave të gruve nga Havelock Ellis, imperializmin gjerman nga Hans Delbrück, liberalizmin dhe pacifizmin nga Georg Brandes, politikën e luftës dhe të paqes së Vatikanit nga Papa Benedikti XV, Islamin nga Sheik - Ul – Islam, sionizmin nga Weizmann dhe Ajnshtajn, Revolucionin Rus nga Trocki, liberalizmin britanik nga Lordi Robert Cecil, historinë e Japonisë nga Marquis Okuma, dramën kontinentale nga Arthur Schnitzler dhe gjithçka fetër nga George Bernard Shaw..."

HERMAN BERNSTEIN

Herman Bernstein was a truly universal figure of his era. A Jewish American, he belonged to a people celebrated for their intellectual achievements, cultural contributions, and enduring commitment to humanistic ideals, yet one that had long been subjected to persecution, discrimination, and suffering as a result of fanaticism and extreme nationalism throughout history.

He was a true friend of the Albanian people. He spoke about Albania, wrote extensively on its history and culture, and visited our beautiful country as a sincere friend and admirer, openly expressing the sympathy and affection he felt for our homeland.

Bernstein enjoyed a close friendship with King Zog, who later instructed Albanian consular missions to issue visas to Jews whose lives were in danger. As a result, small Albania became a safe and generous refuge for those fleeing persecution. The legacy of this profoundly humane act continues to serve Albanian diplomacy to this day, standing as one of the noblest chapters in the history of our nation and its relations with the Jewish people

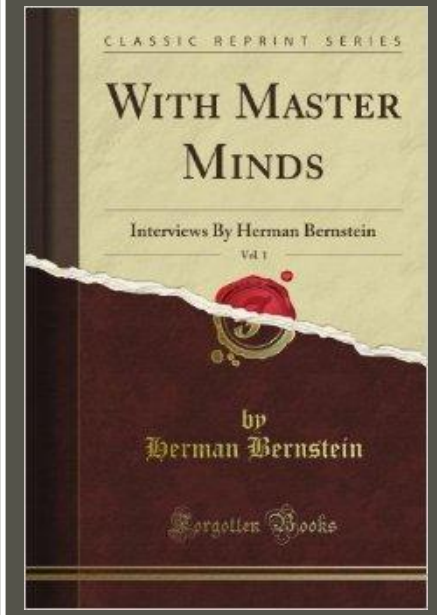
HERMAN BERNSTEIN WAS A *PAR EXCELLENCE* INTELLECTUAL OF HIS TIME, DISTINGUISHED AS A JOURNALIST, AUTHOR, DIPLOMAT, TRANSLATOR, AND DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

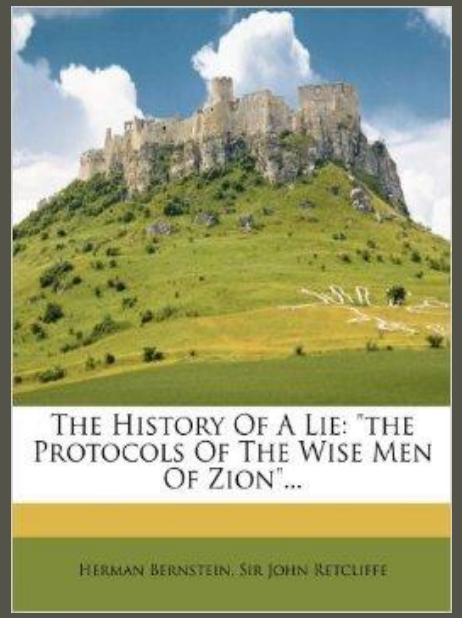
HERMAN BERNSTEIN
1876–1935
DISTINGUISHED
JOURNALIST, WRITER, AND
DIPLOMAT

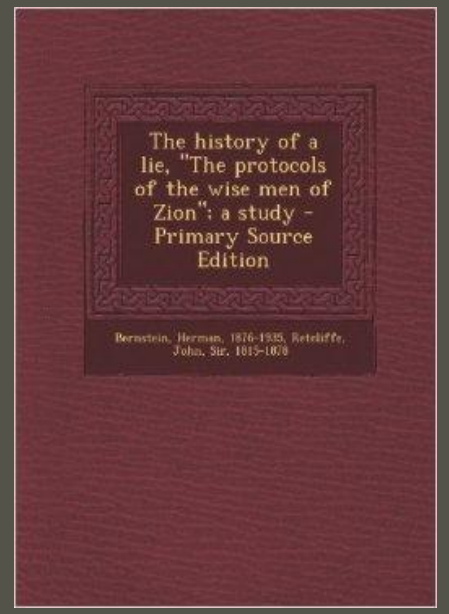
Herman Bernstein was a great writer
These are some of his books:

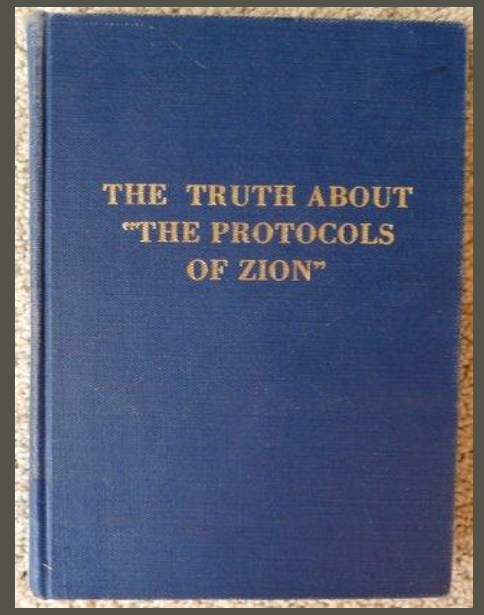
- *The Flight of Time*
  - *In the Gates of Israel*
    - *Contrite Hearts*
      - *Celebrities of Our Time*
        - *The Road to Peace*
          - *The History of a Lie*
            - ***With Master Minds***
              - *Willy – Nicky Telegrams*
                - *Herbert Hoover - The Man who Brought America to the World*

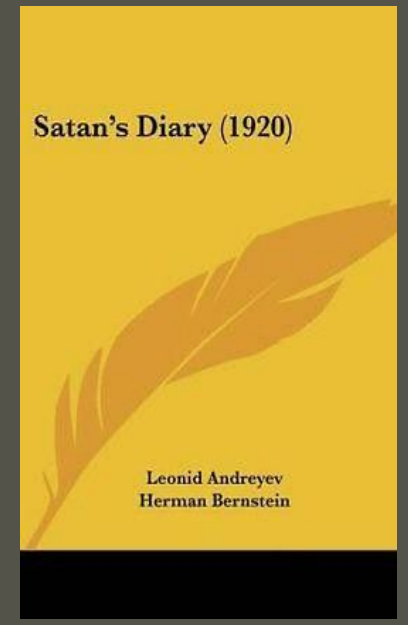
Some of Bernstein's books









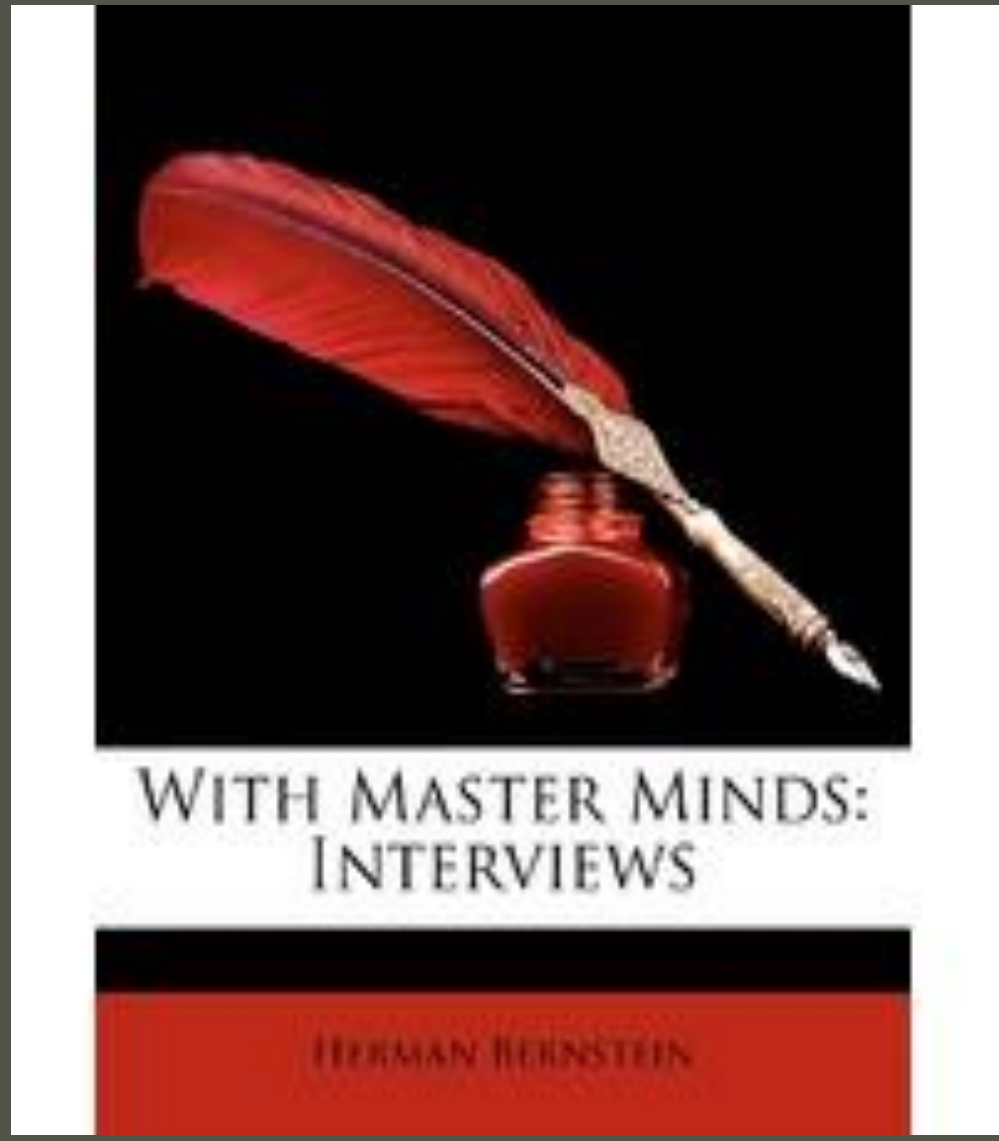


Herman Bernstein:

With Master Minds:

Interviews with Great

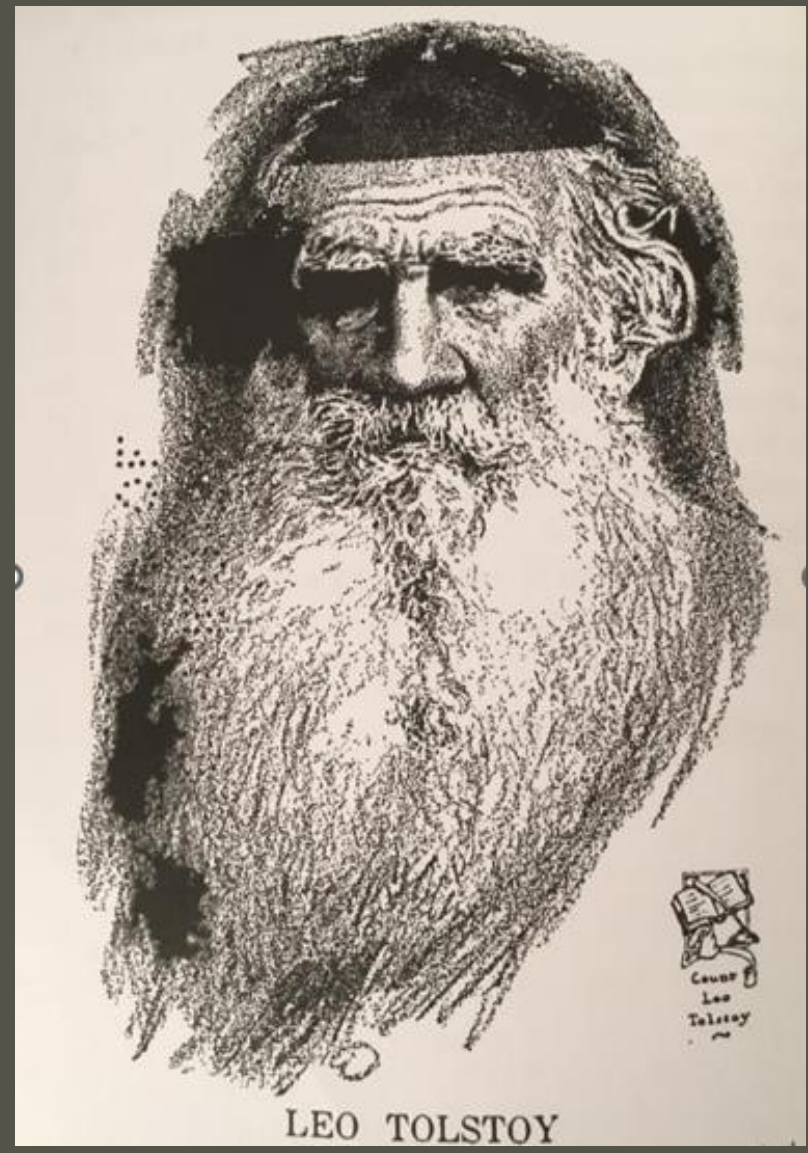
Thinkers, Scientists, Statesmen, Authors and Other Leaders of Thought and Action



With Master Minds

- **Bernstein & Leo Tolstoy**
  - **Bernstein & Premier Count Sergius Witte**
    - **Bernstein & Metchnikoff**
      - **Bernstein & George Bernard Shaw**
        - **Bernstein & Professor Henry Bergson**
          - **Bernstein & Auguste Rodin**
            - **Bernstein & Havelock Ellis**
              - **Bernstein & Maxime Kovalevsky**
                - **Bernstein & Sheik-Ul-Islam In Istanbul**

Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Greatest Russian Writer, Leo Tolstoy, Author of *War and Peace*, at His Estate in Yasnaya Polyana



Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Great Writer George Bernard Shaw

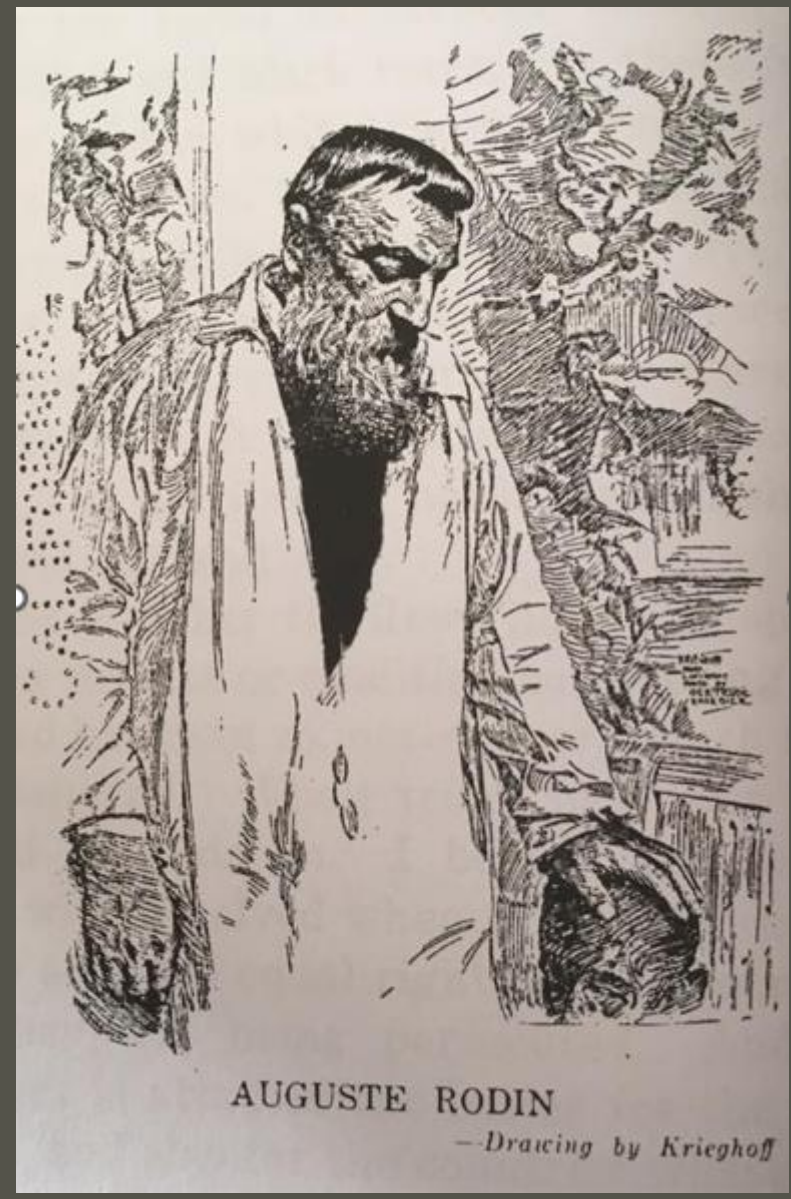
BERNARD SHAW

—Drawing by Dart

PROF. HENRI BERGSON

Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Great French Thinker Prof. Henri Bergson

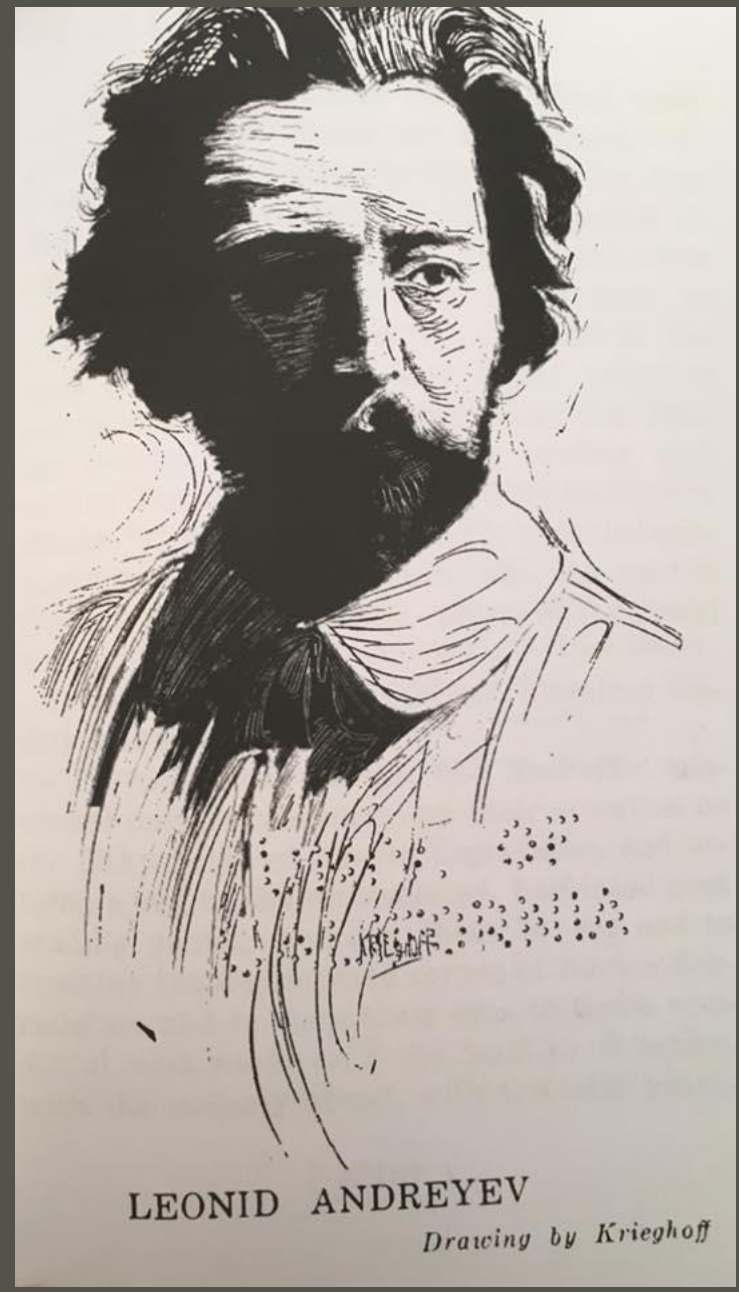
Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Great French Sculptor Auguste Rodin



AUGUSTE RODIN

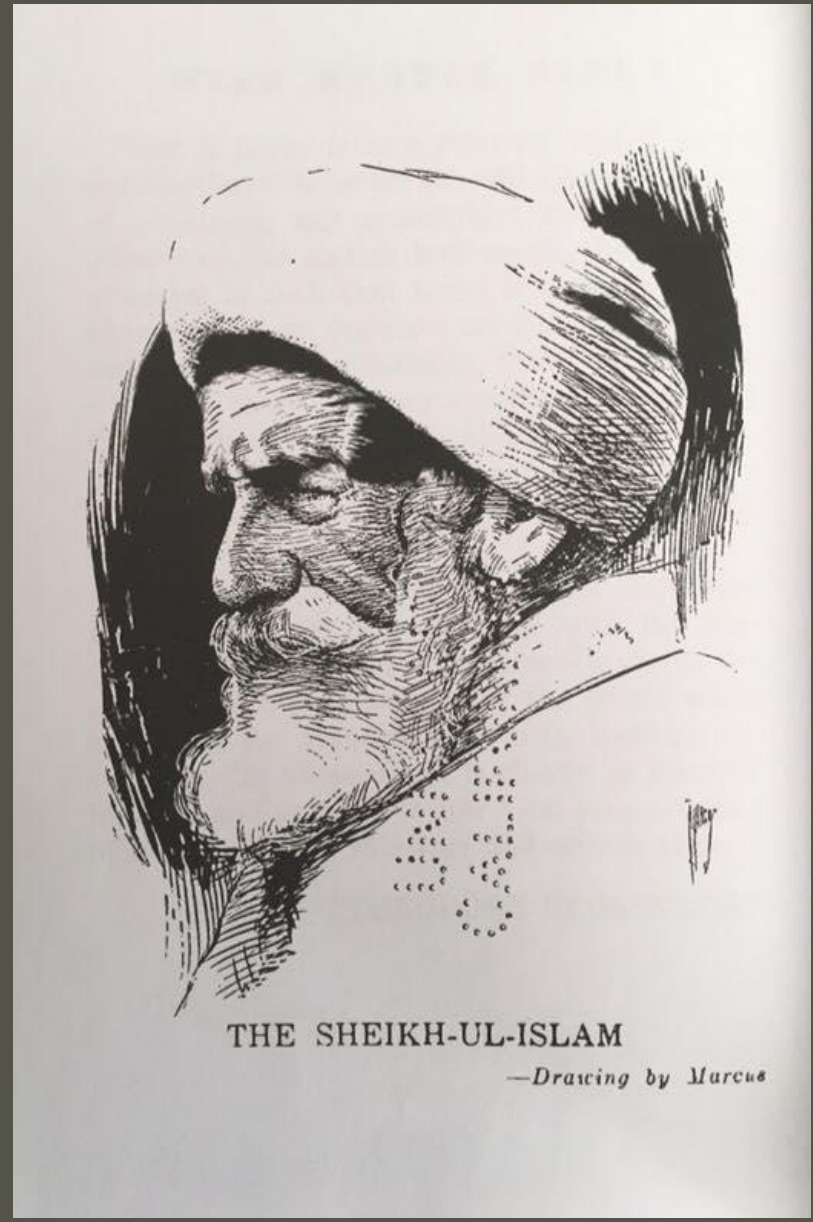
—Drawing by Krieghoff

Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Russian Writer and Dissident Leonid Andreyev



Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Russian Soviet Revolutionary Leon Trotsky in Petrograd during the days of the Soviet Revolution, November 1917

Herman Bernstein: Interview with the Sheikh ul-Islam, in Istanbul



THE SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM

—*Drawing by Marcus*

Books Translated by Herman Bernstein from Russian into English

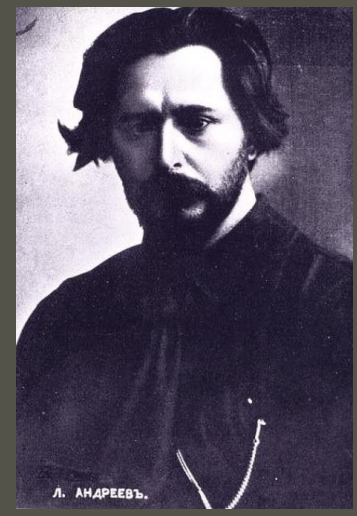
The Belgian Sorrows – Leonid Andreyev

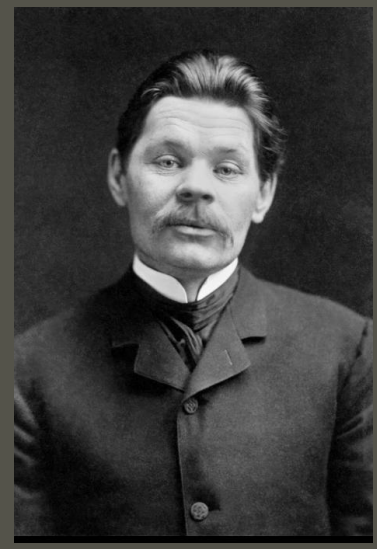
The Slanderer – Anton Chekhov

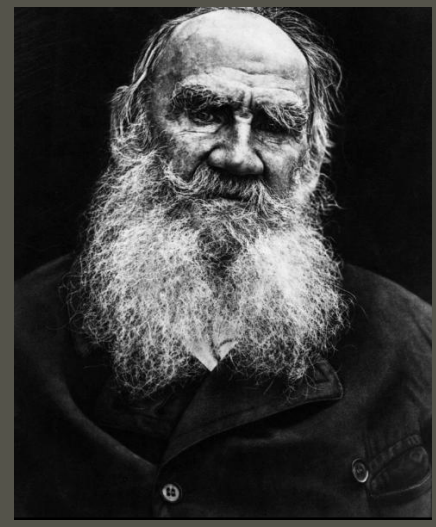
Selected Stories – Leonid Andreyev

Selected Works – Maxim Gorky

Selected Works – Leo Tolstoy







Bernstein - A great investigative Journalist

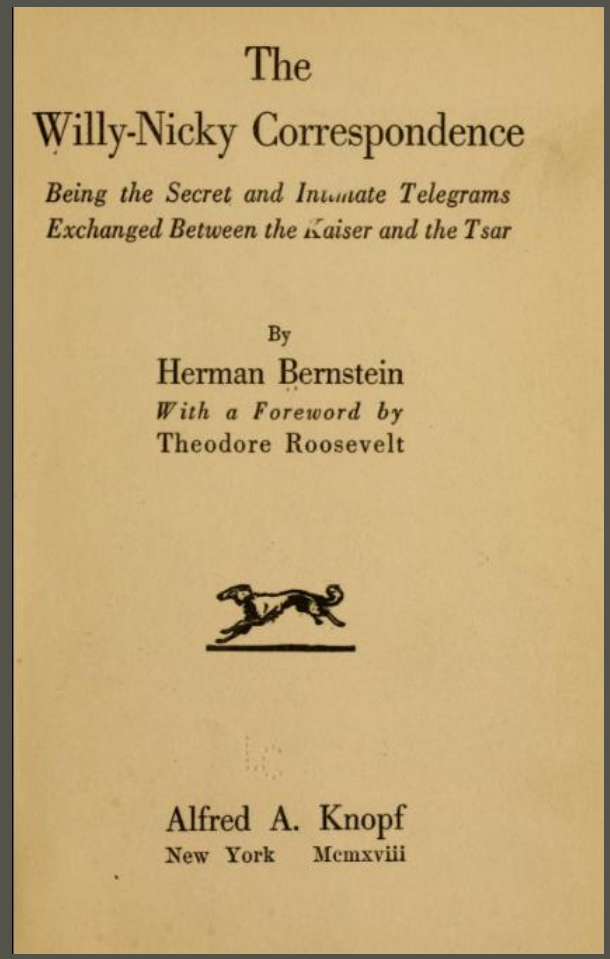
He was a great polemist. He showcased how an intellectual could stand against evil by revealing the Kaiser – Tsar plots against Great Britain, he discovered over 65 super-secret telegrams that enlightened the world of Russian machinations.

The Discovery of the 65 “Willy–Nicky” Telegrams
In 1917, following the Russian Revolution, Herman Bernstein obtained and published 65 secret telegrams exchanged between Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany (“Willy”) and Tsar Nicholas II of Russia (“Nicky”). These remarkable documents offered an unprecedented glimpse into the private diplomacy of Europe’s most powerful monarchs on the eve of the First World War

Herman Bernstein’s discovery remains one of the most important journalistic and historical contributions to understanding the origins of the Great War.

Herman Bernstein: The Discovery of the Secret Telegrams Between Kaiser Wilhelm II and Tsar Nicholas II Following the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Foreword by Theodhore Roosvelt



The

Willy-Nicky Correspondence

Being the Secret and Intimate Telegrams Exchanged Between the Kaiser and the Tsar

By

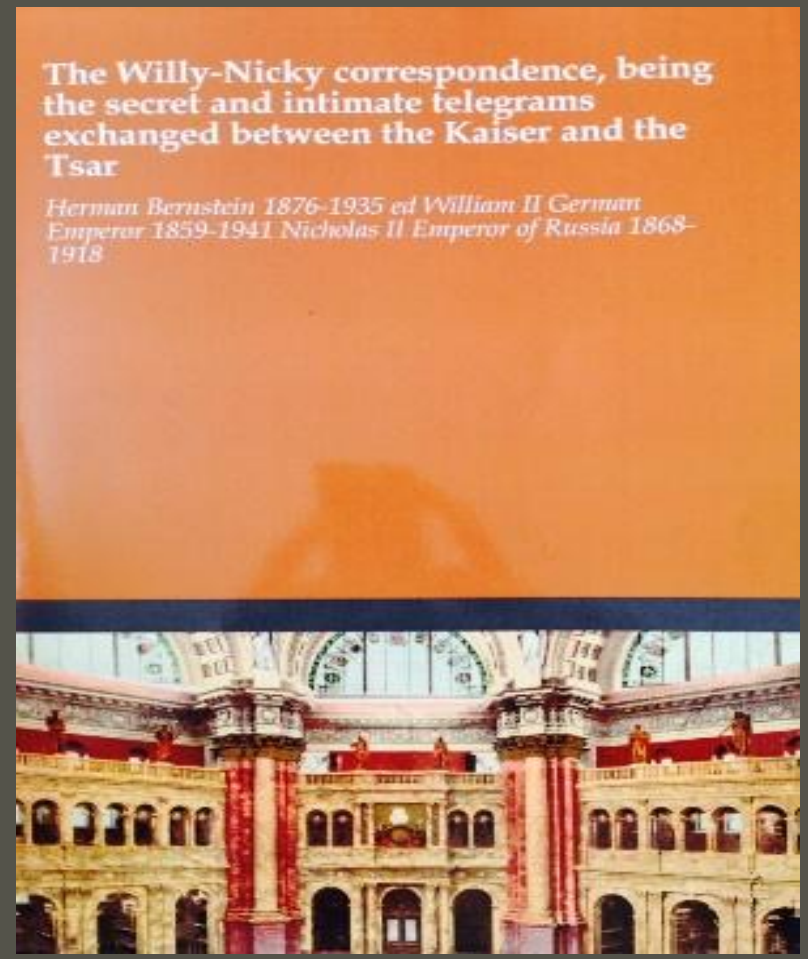
Herman Bernstein

With a Foreword by

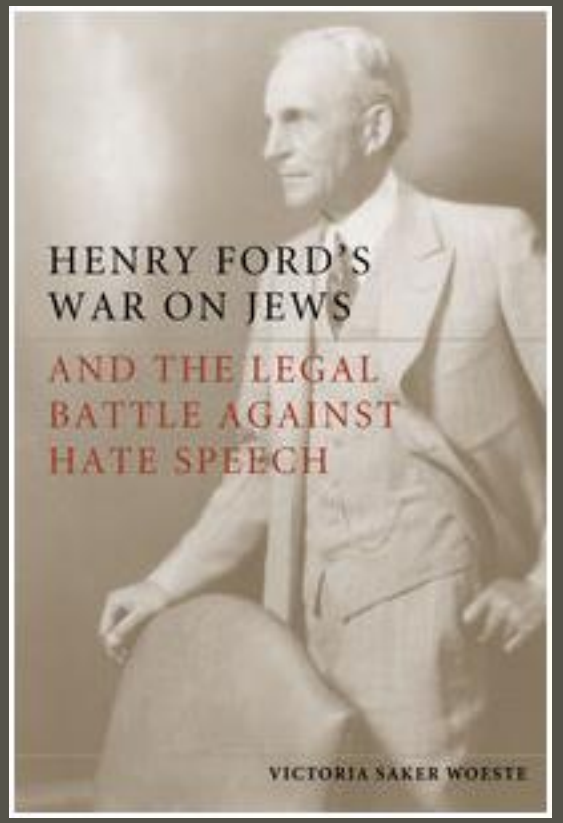
Theodore Roosevelt

Alfred A. Knopf

New York Mcmxviii


The Willy-Nicky correspondence, being the secret and intimate telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar
Herman Bernstein 1876-1935 ed William II German Emperor 1859-1941 Nicholas II Emperor of Russia 1868-1918

Bernstein and Henry Ford and “The Wise Men Of Zion”
Bernstein - A Great Polemist – *Ford paid* $200,000 Fine for lies against him



Protocols Of The Elders Of Zion

HERMAN BERNSTEIN – A GREAT AMERICAN PATRIOT

A Friend of Three U.S. Presidents:

- **Theodore Roosevelt** – 26th US President (1901–1909)
- **Woodrow Wilson** – 28th US President (1913–1921)
- **Herbert Hoover** – 31st US President (1929–1933)

Theodore Roosevelt
To Herman Bernstein:

"Allow me to repeat, my dear sir, that by publishing these letters you have rendered a great service, not only to our country, but to all humanity.
Very sincerely yours,"
Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th President of the United States, serving from **1901 to 1909**.

President Woodrow Wilson

- In 1919 Bernstein went to Paris Peace Conference with the American Delegation as a journalist.
- He reported from Paris for many American newspapers.
- The story of the Paris Peace Conference is linked to the position of the United States represented by President Wilson and to the contributions of an American missionary, Charles Telford Erickson, later friend of Ambassador Bernstein.

President Herbert Hoover and Bernstein

- Herbert Hoover was the 31st President of the United States, from 1929 until 1933.

- Regarding Herbert Hoover a great man, Bernstein wrote his book
-
  - **THE MAN WHO BROUGHT AMERICA TO THE WORLD**

In November 1914, Herman Bernstein met with Pope Benedict XV. The Pope, together with Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, the Vatican Secretary of State, received him as a prominent American journalist of Jewish heritage. During their meeting, Bernstein explained the situation in the United States during the Great War and discussed the difficult condition of the Jewish population in Tsarist Russia. Their conversation focused on international developments, humanitarian concerns, and the persecution and discrimination faced by Jews within the Russian Empire.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN – A CLOSE FRIEND OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

Herman Bernstein maintained a close friendship with Albert Einstein and was among the prominent intellectuals who supported him during his rise to world fame. Einstein deeply respected Bernstein as a journalist, author, and defender of human rights. Their friendship culminated in Einstein writing the foreword to Bernstein's 1935 book *The History of a Lie*, a powerful exposure of antisemitic propaganda.

BERNSTEIN - AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN ALBANIA.

Bernstein assumed his position as American Ambassador to the Albanian Kingdom on February 17, 1930.

Upon his appointment he received congratulatory letters from various prestigious Jewish personalities and institutions.

The Coat of Arms of the Albanian Kingdom and the United States of America: E PLURIBUS UNUM

Dielli, the official newspaper of the Pan-Albanian Federation of America “VATRA”, announced on March 21, 1930, the appointment of Herman Bernstein as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Albania.

DIELLI

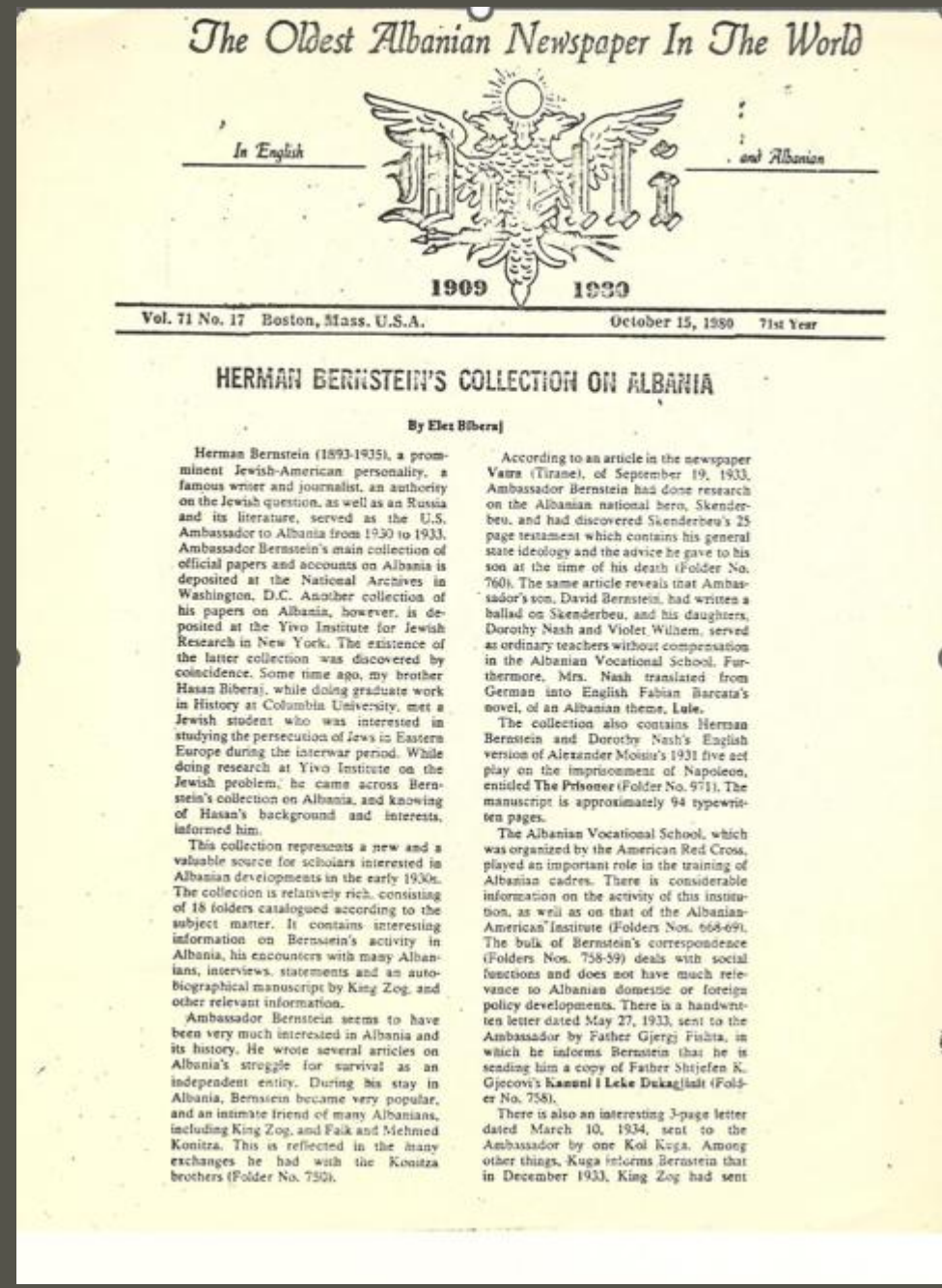
NATIONAL ALBANIAN NEWSPAPER - ESTABLISHED 1909, OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ALBANIAN FEDERATION "VATRA" (THE HEARTH), — AND DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL EDUCATION AND THE INTELLECTUAL AND ETHICAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE.

No. 5157 BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930 VOL. XXII 22ND YEAR

EKSELENCA E TIJ MINISTRI I RI I AMERIKES NE SHQIPERI

Botojmë, në vijen e parë, fytyrën e E. T. Zotit Herman Bernstein, Ministrit të Shtéteve të Bashkúara pranë hoborit të Shqiperisë, dhe të Zonjes Bernstein.—Në vijen e dytë, duke nisur nga krahu i mangjer i kendónjesit, Miss Dorothy Bernstein, Mr. David Bernstein, Miss Violet Bernstein.

Dr. Elez Biberaj studied the Bernstein Collection and published it as early as 1980 through the pages of *Dielli*, the newspaper of the Pan-Albanian – American Federation of America “VATRA”.



The Oldest Albanian Newspaper In The World

In English . . . and Albanian

1909 1930

Vol. 71 No. 17 Boston, Mass. U.S.A. October 15, 1980 71st Year

HERMAN BERNSTEIN'S COLLECTION ON ALBANIA

By Elez Biberaj

Herman Bernstein (1893-1935), a prominent Jewish-American personality, a famous writer and journalist, an authority on the Jewish question, as well as an Russia and its literature, served as the U.S. Ambassador to Albania from 1930 to 1933. Ambassador Bernstein's main collection of official papers and accounts on Albania is deposited at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Another collection of his papers on Albania, however, is deposited at the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research in New York. The existence of the latter collection was discovered by coincidence. Some time ago, my brother Hasan Biberaj, while doing graduate work in History at Columbia University, met a Jewish student who was interested in studying the persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe during the interwar period. While doing research at Yivo Institute on the Jewish problem, he came across Bernstein's collection on Albania, and knowing of Hasan's background and interests, informed him.

This collection represents a new and a valuable source for scholars interested in Albanian developments in the early 1930s. The collection is relatively rich, consisting of 18 folders catalogued according to the subject matter. It contains interesting information on Bernstein's activity in Albania, his encounters with many Albanians, interviews, statements and an autobiographical manuscript by King Zog, and other relevant information.

Ambassador Bernstein seems to have been very much interested in Albania and its history. He wrote several articles on Albania's struggle for survival as an independent entity. During his stay in Albania, Bernstein became very popular, and an intimate friend of many Albanians, including King Zog, and Faik and Mehmed Konitza. This is reflected in the many exchanges he had with the Konitza brothers (Folder No. 750).

According to an article in the newspaper **Vatra** (Tirane), of September 19, 1933, Ambassador Bernstein had done research on the Albanian national hero, Skenderbeu, and had discovered Skenderbeu's 25 page testament which contains his general state ideology and the advice he gave to his son at the time of his death (Folder No. 760). The same article reveals that Ambassador's son, David Bernstein, had written a ballad on Skenderbeu, and his daughters, Dorothy Nash and Violet Wilhem, served as ordinary teachers without compensation in the Albanian Vocational School. Furthermore, Mrs. Nash translated from German into English Fabian Barcata's novel, of an Albanian theme, **Lule.**

The collection also contains Herman Bernstein and Dorothy Nash's English version of Alexander Moisiu's 1931 five act play on the imprisonment of Napoleon, entitled **The Prisoner** (Folder No. 971). The manuscript is approximately 94 typewritten pages.

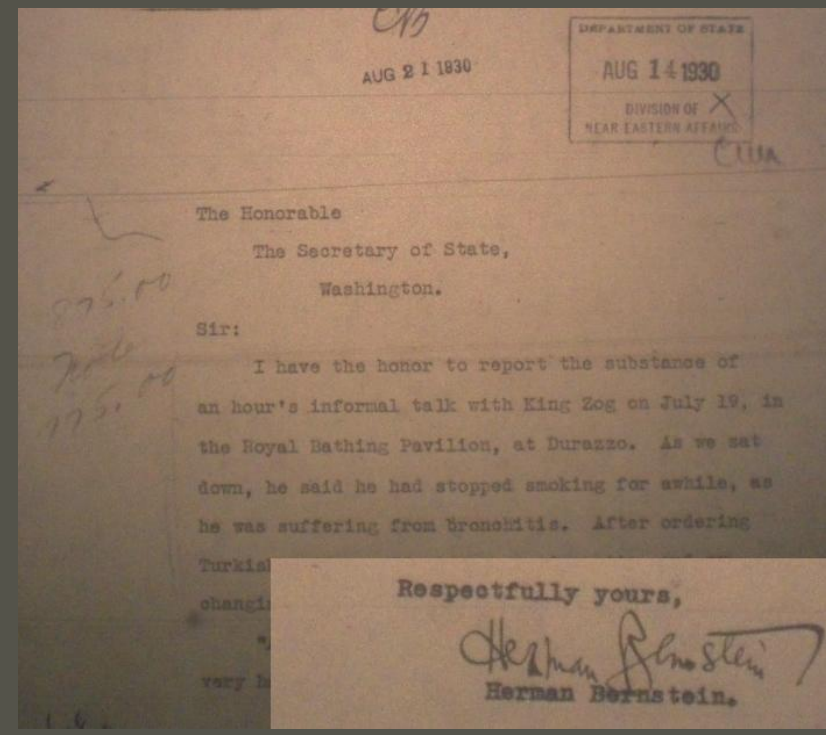
The Albanian Vocational School, which was organized by the American Red Cross, played an important role in the training of Albanian cadres. There is considerable information on the activity of this institution, as well as on that of the Albanian-American Institute (Folders Nos. 668-69). The bulk of Bernstein's correspondence (Folders Nos. 758-59) deals with social functions and does not have much relevance to Albanian domestic or foreign policy developments. There is a handwritten letter dated May 27, 1933, sent to the Ambassador by Father Gjerg Fishta, in which he informs Bernstein that he is sending him a copy of Father Shtjefen K. Gjecovi's **Kanuni i Leke Dukagjinit** (Folder No. 758).

There is also an interesting 3-page letter dated March 10, 1934, sent to the Ambassador by one Kol Kuga. Among other things, Kuga informs Bernstein that in December 1933, King Zog had sent

BERNSTEIN AND KING ZOG IN TIRANA

Bernstein and King Zog on the day of the inauguration of the US Legation in Tirana, November 27, 1930.

Herman Bernstein: A day of work



AUG 21 1930

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 14 1930
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the substance of an hour's informal talk with King Zog on July 19, in the Royal Bathing Pavilion, at Durazzo. As we sat down, he said he had stopped smoking for awhile, as he was suffering from bronchitis. After ordering Turkis
changi
very h

Respectfully yours,
Herman Bernstein
Herman Bernstein.

- The US Embassy in Tirana has historical significance
- It was the first embassy building to have been erected by the American government in the world.
- It was inaugurated on the Day of Thanksgiving on November 27, 1930.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1930, U.S. Minister Herman Bernstein officially inaugurated the new American Legation in Tirana. King Zog I, government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and distinguished guests attended the ceremony, which symbolized the growing friendship between Albania and the United States.

The building became historically significant as one of the first diplomatic missions constructed overseas by the United States Government. It stood as a lasting symbol of the growing friendship, mutual respect, and diplomatic partnership between Albania and the United States.

Ambassador Herman Bernstein and His Family in Tirana
An Informal Family Photograph Taken During Their Residence in Albania

Mrs. Sofia Bernstein, Wife of U.S. Minister Herman Bernstein, in Tirana

Dorothy and Violet Bernstein, Daughters of Ambassador Herman Bernstein
Dorothy Bernstein was married at the Tirana Municipality in a civil ceremony officiated by Mayor Rexhep Yela.

David Bernstein, Son of Herman Bernstein, in Tirana Author of the Poem *Scanderbeg*, Dedicated to Albania's National Hero, Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg

BERNSTEIN AND THE STAFF OF THE US LEGATION IN TIRANA, ALBANIA

BERNSTEIN: A GREAT DIPLOMAT

- During his appointment, he worked on negotiation of naturalization and extradition treaties between the U.S. and Albania.

- Two of these treaties were bilaterally signed during his time as Ambassador in Tirana, Albania.

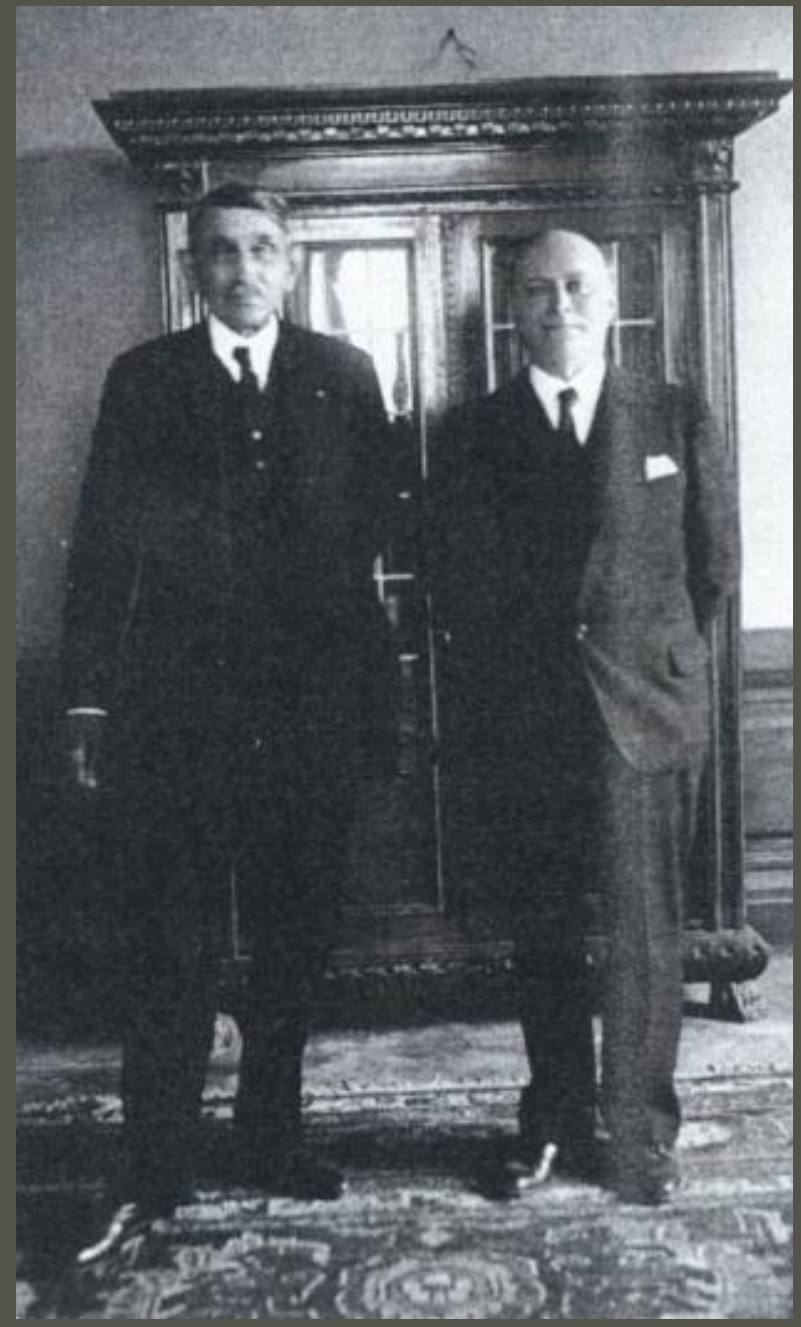
A SHORT FILM OF HERMAN BERNSTEIN VISITING SKANDERBEG'S CASTLE IN KRUJA

1933 – KING ZOG TELLS HIS STORY TO HERMAN BERNSTEIN

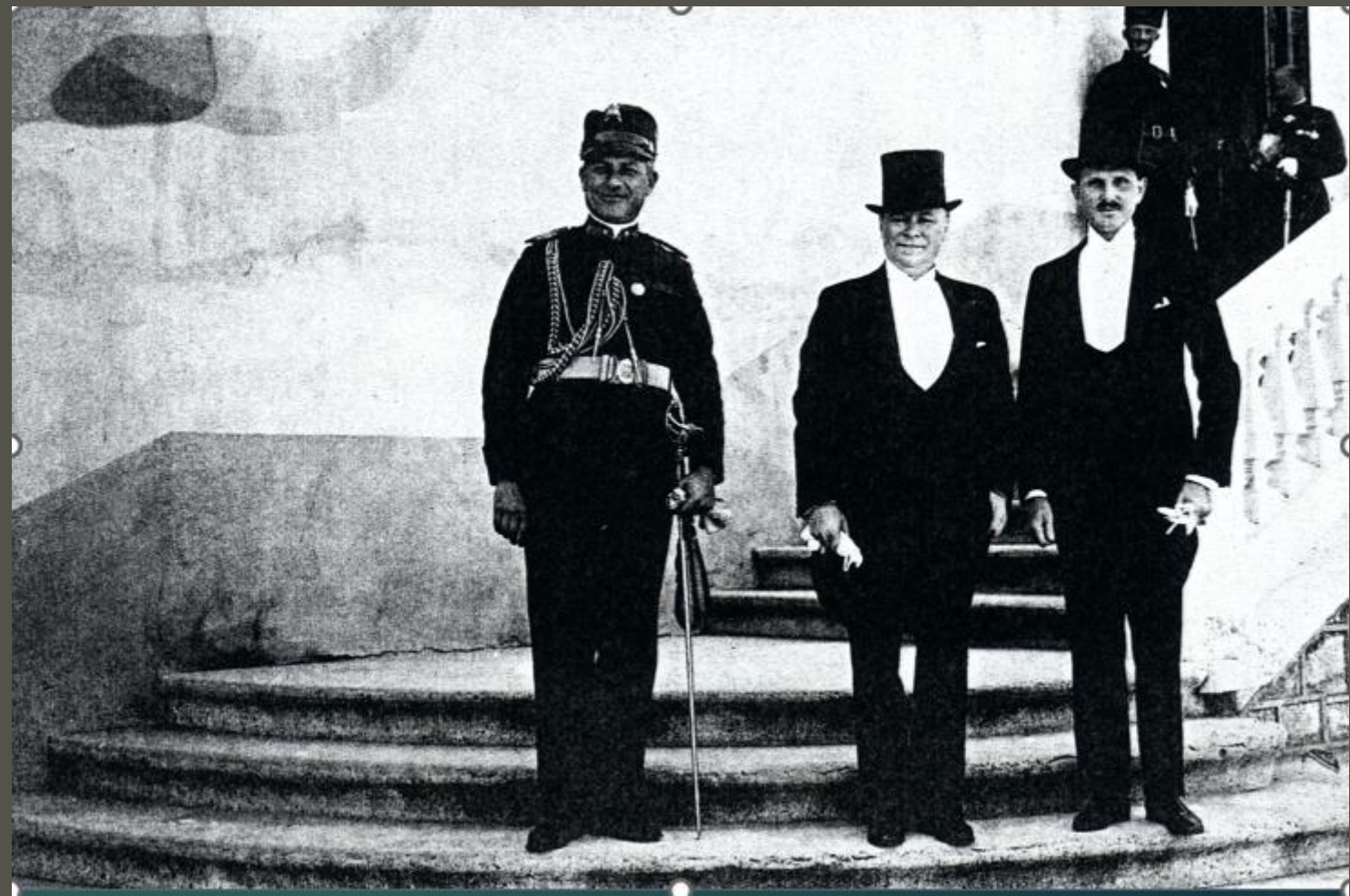
- The first history of King Zog is the thirty-page document serving as his autobiography.
- It was recorded in English in 1933 by Herman Bernstein, the American Ambassador in Tirana.
- It is considered the life story of the Albanian ruler, told by himself in the third person.
- It provides an insight into how King Zog viewed himself and his country's history and development

Official Portrait of His Majesty King Zog I of Albania
With a Personal Autograph Dedicated to Herman Bernstein

Herman Bernstein with Pandeli Vangjeli, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Albania



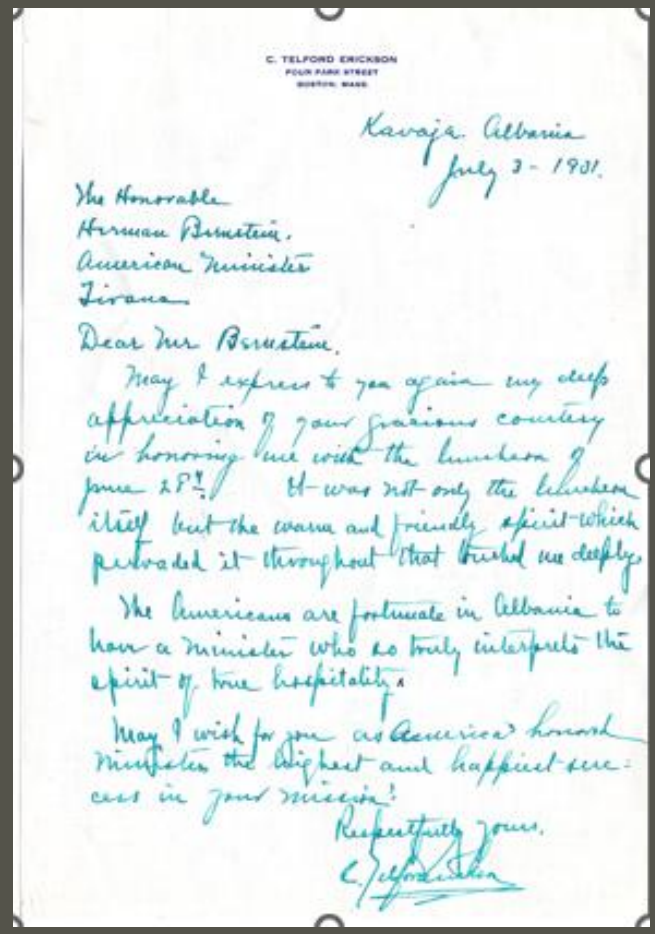
HERMAN BERNSTEIN ACCOMPANIED BY LEADING DIGNITARIES OF THE KINGDOM OF ALBANIA



Mehmet Konica, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Albania and a Close Friend of Herman Bernstein

Two Distinguished Representatives of Two Friendly Nations: Herman Bernstein, United States Minister to Albania, in Tirana, and Faik Konica, Albanian Minister to the United States, in Washington, D.C.

Two Americans Who Deeply Loved Albania: Ambassador Herman Bernstein and Dr. Charles Telford Erickson – the latter being the founder of the Albanian-American Agricultural Institute in Golem, Kavajë, an institution that Bernstein held very close to his heart.



C. TELFORD ERICKSON
FOUR PARK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Kavaja. Albania
July 3 - 1931.

The Honorable
Herman Bernstein.
American Minister
Tirana

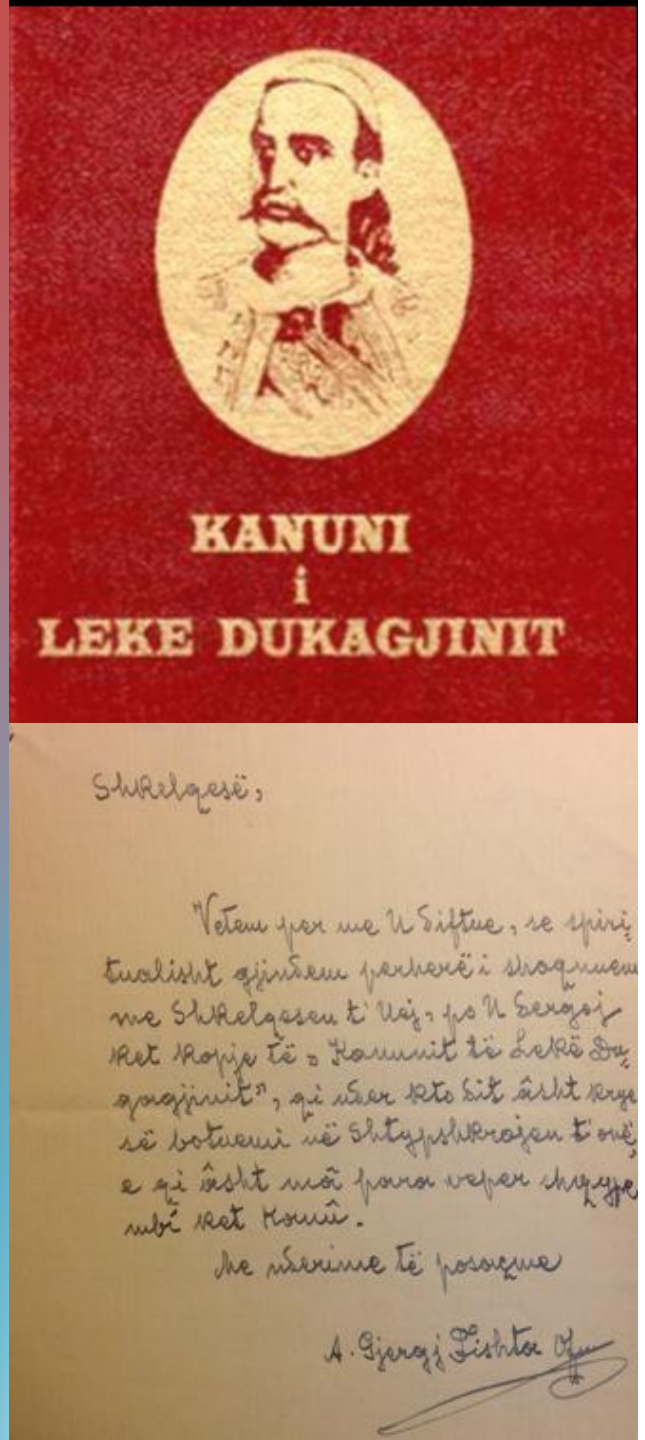
Dear Mr Bernstein.

May I express to you again my deep appreciation of your gracious courtesy in honoring me with the luncheon of June 2nd. It was not only the luncheon itself but the warm and friendly spirit which pervaded it throughout that touched me deeply.

The Americans are fortunate in Albania to have a minister who so truly interprets the spirit of true hospitality.

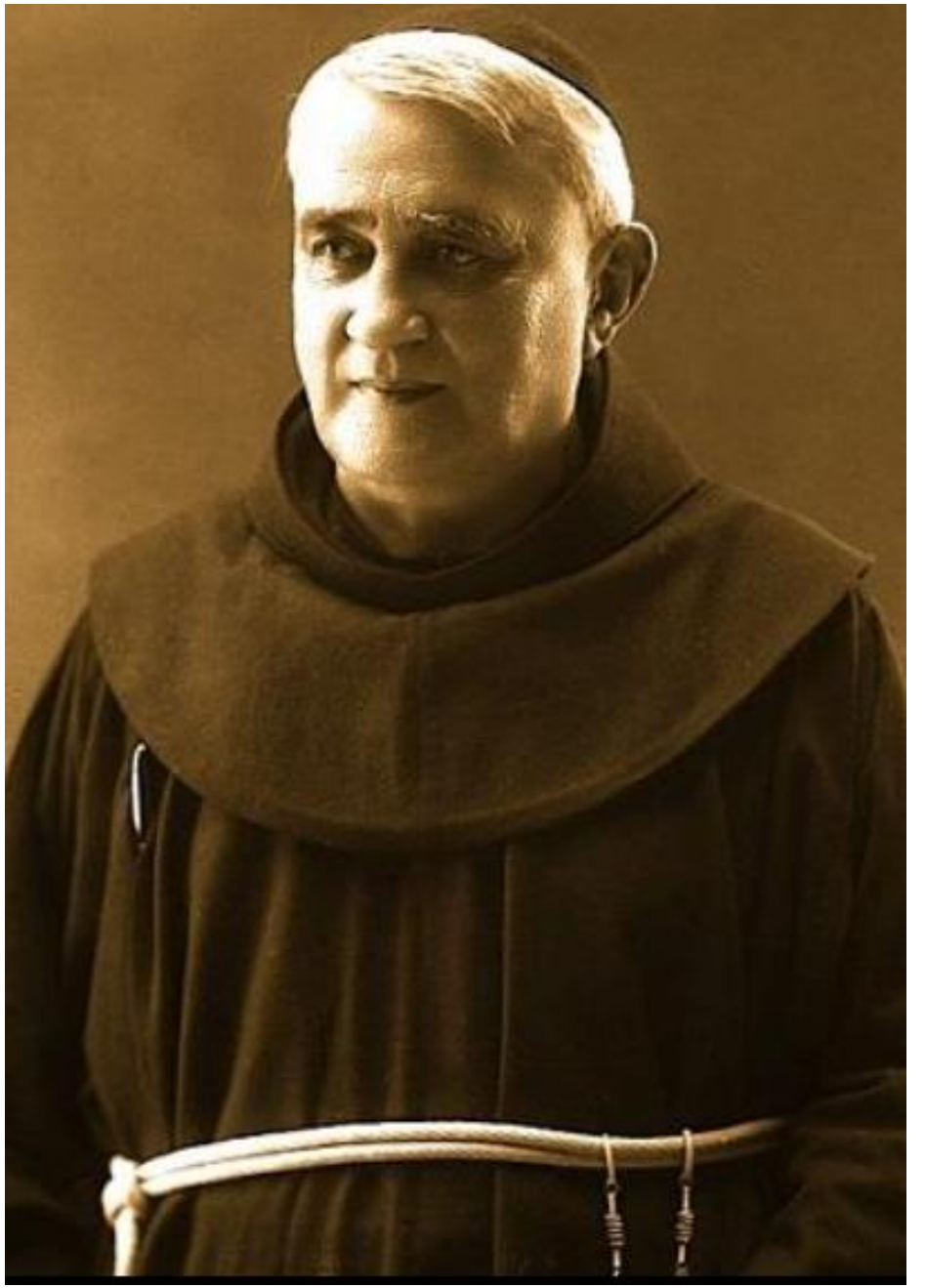
May I wish for you as America's honored minister the highest and happiest success in your mission!

Respectfully yours.
C. Telford Erickson



Father Gjergj Fishta presents a copy of *The Kanun of Lekë Dukagjini* to Ambassador Herman Bernstein, for whom he held the highest esteem.

(Fishta's handwritten dedication)



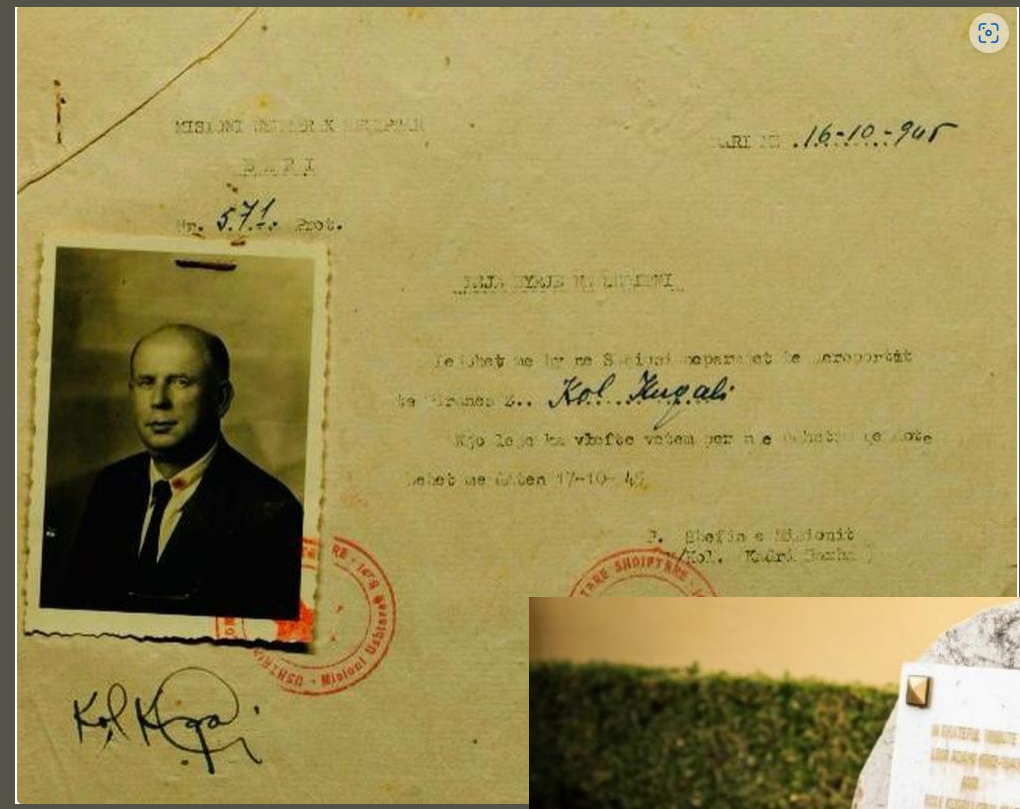
Herman Bernstein, Translator of *The "Prisoner"*

A Drama Dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte, Written by the Great Albanian Actor Alexander Moisiu and Translated into English by Dorothy and Herman Bernstein.

Bernstein maintained a close friendship with Lef Nosi, one of the signatories of the Albanian Declaration of Independence of 1912.

On June 6, 1932, Ambassador Herman Bernstein visited the historic Church of Saint John Vladimir in Shijon, near Elbasan, where he met with representatives and leaders of Albania's various religious communities. The gathering reflected Albania's remarkable tradition of religious harmony and mutual respect among Muslims, Catholics, Orthodox Christians, and members of other faiths.

Kol Kuqali was persecuted, imprisoned, and executed by the communist regime because of his close ties to the United States and his friendships with American diplomats in Tirana, including Ambassador Herman Bernstein, one of his closest friends.



HERMAN BERNSTEIN: AN EXPLORER OF ALBANIA'S HISTORY

He discovered and documented important facts about Jewish life in Albania, including the story of the false messiah Sabbatai Zevi, his exile and death in Albania, and the history of the Dönmeh, the followers of Sabbatai Zevi.

He made an important contribution to the recording and preservation of Albanian life, culture, religion, language, folklore, traditions, history, archaeology, and ethnographic heritage.

THE STORY OF THE JEWS IN ALBANIA DURING WORLD WAR II IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN EUROPE.

Not only were Albania's native Jewish community members rescued from the Nazi Holocaust, but the country also became a safe haven for hundreds of Jewish refugees fleeing persecution across the continent.

Guided by the Albanian code of honor known as *Besa*, Albanians protected Jews regardless of religion or origin, making Albania one of the very few countries in Europe where the Jewish population emerged from the war larger than it had been before.
In a time of unprecedented darkness, Albania stood as a beacon of humanity, courage, and compassion.

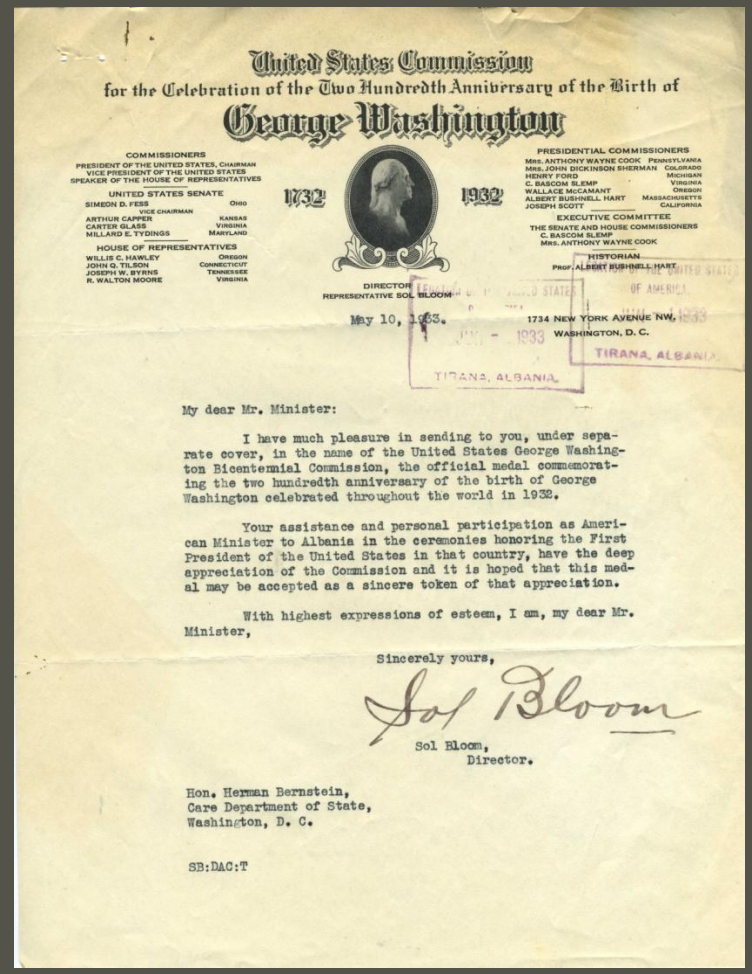
NOT A SINGLE JEWISH LIFE WAS LOST IN ALBANIA DURING THE HOLOCAUST

- What makes the story of the Jews in Albania truly remarkable is that not a single Jew was handed over to the Nazis on Albanian soil. Albanian families risked their own lives to shelter and protect Jewish refugees, while King Zog instructed Albanian consulates to issue visas to Jews in danger. As a result, hundreds found safety in Albania, making it one of the most inspiring examples of humanity and courage during the Holocaust.

THE END OF MANDATE AND A JOKE BY BERNSTEIN

Bernstein: “I received a message from a very close friend of mine expressing his deep sorrow. He had heard not only that I had been dismissed as U.S. Ambassador, but also that I had died.
I replied: ‘Yes, it is true that I am dead. But let me tell you, if death is like this, it is the finest experience a man could ever have.

In recognition of his outstanding service to the United States, Ambassador Herman Bernstein was honored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.



United States Commission
for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of
George Washington

1732 1932

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VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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HISTORIAN
Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

DIRECTOR
REPRESENTATIVE SOL BLOOM

1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 10, 1933.

TIRANA, ALBANIA

My dear Mr. Minister:

I have much pleasure in sending to you, under separate cover, in the name of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the official medal commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington celebrated throughout the world in 1932.

Your assistance and personal participation as American Minister to Albania in the ceremonies honoring the First President of the United States in that country, have the deep appreciation of the Commission and it is hoped that this medal may be accepted as a sincere token of that appreciation.

With highest expressions of esteem, I am, my dear Mr. Minister,

Sincerely yours,

Sol Bloom

Sol Bloom,
Director.

Hon. Herman Bernstein,
Care Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

SB:DAC:T

BERNSTEIN DECORATED BY HIS MAJESTY KING ZOG OF ALBANIA

For his contribution to strengthening Albanian–American relations, he was decorated by His Majesty King Zog of Albania with the Star and Knight's Cross of the Order of Skanderbeg.

GOODBYE ALBANIA

“Tirana was to me for three and a half years a most fascinating listening and observation post. I found that though Albania has often been referred to as one of the most sensitive danger zones in Europe, the Albanians are a peace-loving people, and the policy of your government is unquestionably a policy of peace in the Balkans. I visited practically every part of Albania and learned to know and to love your people, whose simplicity, genuineness, hospitality and kindliness have left an indelible impression upon me.

Herman Bernstein

BERNSTEIN DID NOT CEASE WORKING FOR ALBANIA EVEN AFTER LEAVING THE COUNTRY

- **“Albania: A Pawn of the Great Powers”**
  The New York Times, New York, January 28, 1934

- In this remarkable article, Herman Bernstein offered a perceptive analysis of Albania’s geopolitical vulnerability. Less than six years later, his concerns proved prophetic when Fascist Italy invaded Albania on April 7, 1939.
- The article stands as a testament to Bernstein’s brilliance as a diplomat and observer, whose deep understanding of Albania and international affairs enabled him to foresee the dangers threatening the country's independence.

JEWISH POPULATION THREE FOLDED IN ALBANIA DURING HOLOCAUST TIME

What is remarkable in the post events of World War II is the threefold increase of the Jewish population in Albania. Considering the massive exodus of Jews from other European states it is an extraordinary fact worth mentioning.

73 ALBANIAN RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS

73 Albanian families who saved the Albanian Jews as well as others from Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria, Greece, Macedonia, have their names engraved at the Yad Vashem Memorial Museum in Jerusalem, Righteous among the Nations

Activities Organized in Prestigious Venues to Promote the Legacy of Ambassador Herman Bernstein and, Through His Work, Albania's Tradition of Religious Tolerance and the Albanian Besa that Protected Jews During the Holocaust.

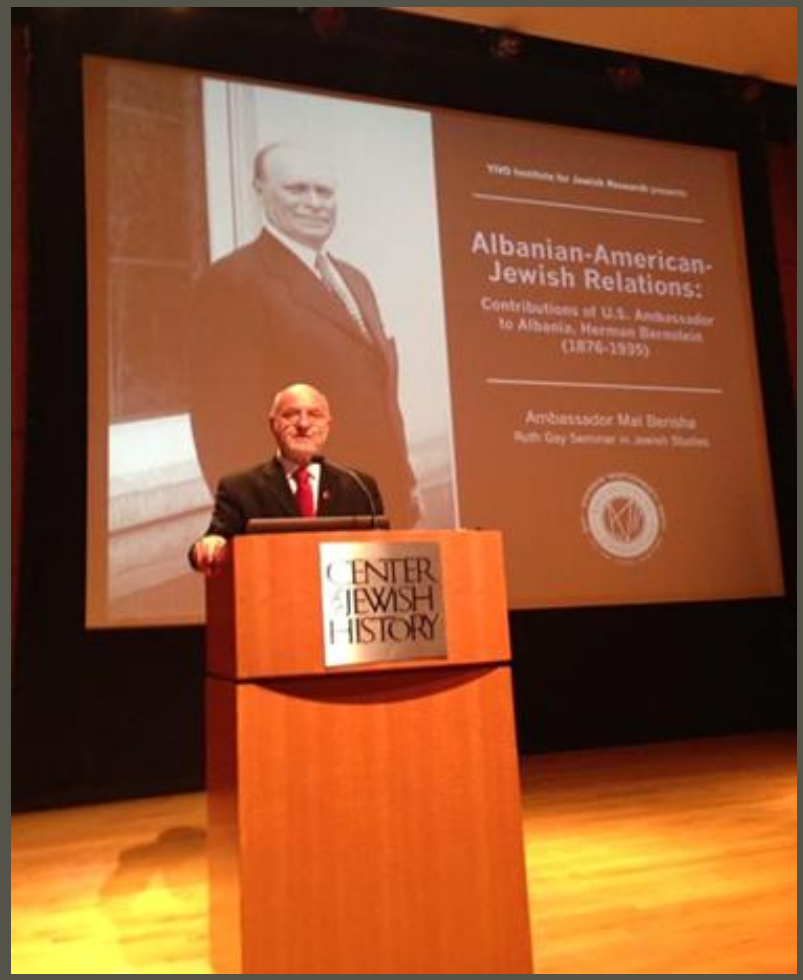
19 June 2015 – United States Embassy, London

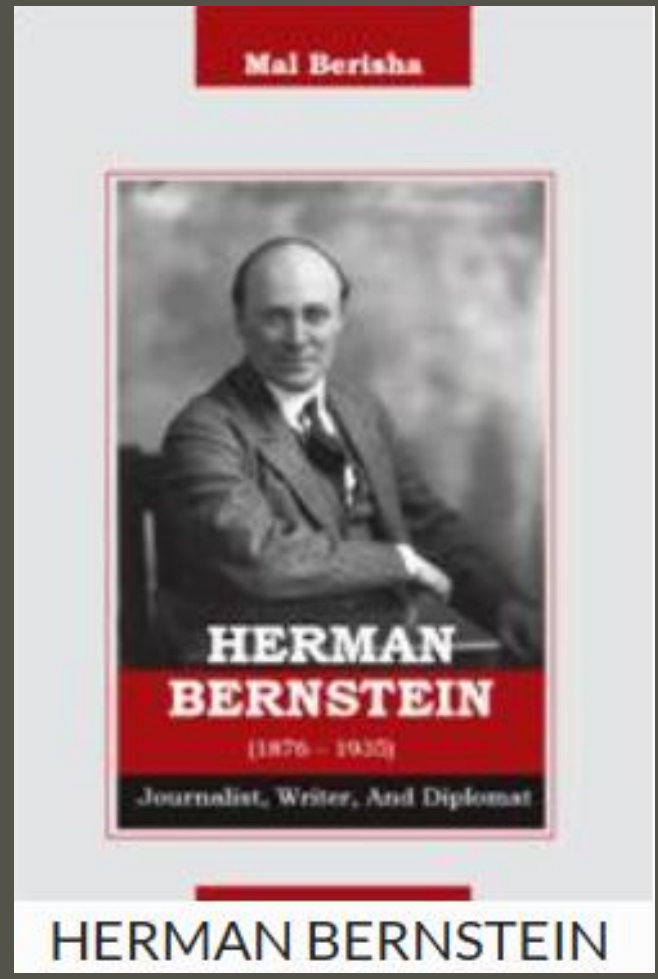
Presentation of the life and legacy of Ambassador Herman Bernstein at the United States Embassy in London, attended by U.S. Ambassador Matthew Barzun, Israeli Ambassador Daniel Taub, and Lithuanian Ambassador Asta Skaisgirytė.

Embassies of
Albania
Israel
Lithuania
United States
The Ambassador of the United States of America
in association with
the Ambassadors of Albania, Israel and Lithuania
requests the pleasure of the company of
at a talk
by Ambassador Mal Berisha of the Republic of Albania
entitled, "Life of U.S. Ambassador Herman Bernstein
and Albanian Jewish Relations as a model of religious tolerance
set in the contemporary context
of the recent tragic events in Paris and Denmark"
followed by a reception
on June 4, 2015
from 6.00 to 7.30 p.m.
R.S.V.P by May 20, 2015, latest
American Embassy
24 Grosvenor Square
London W1K 6AH
Dress: Business attire
Program
Mal Berisha

Ambassadors of the United States, Albania, Israel, and Lithuania Deliver Speeches at the Presentation of the Life and Legacy of Herman Bernstein
U.S. Embassy, London – 19 June 2015

PRESENTATION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HERMAN BERNSTEIN
YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH,
NEW YORK, 14 DECEMBER 2014





PRESENTATION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HERMAN BERNSTEIN AT THE STARR AUDITORIUM, BELFER BUILDING, HARVARD KENNEDY SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

PRESENTATION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HERMAN BERNSTEIN AT THE DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA, PRISTINA, 2018

A Mass in honour of Mother Teresa at the Holy Apostles Church in Pimlico - Victoria London.
21 October 2013: Cardinal Cormac O'Murphy presides over a Mass to honour Mother Teresa, later to be St Mother Teresa. Parishoners from the British and Albanian community attendanded this special service.

POSING WITH T. SCARLET EPSTEIN – JEWISH SURVIVOR IN ALBANIA DURING 1938-1939

Debby, Prof T. Scarlet Epstein's daughter on the day of funeral:

Mom always kept telling us:

"Say whatever you like, do whatever you want, but don't touch me on this part of my chest [pointing to her heart], because there is a button there, and if you press it, it will automatically start speaking like a doll, saying:

'Albania Saved My Life, Albania Saved My Life'

Boaz Nash, Son of Peter Nash and Grandson of Dorothy Nash, visited Tirana on 27 August 2017. Dorothy Nash, was the daughter of Ambassador Herman Bernstein

US CONGRESSMEN – HON TOM LANTOSH AND JOE DIOGUARDI

The story of Jewish life in Albania, hidden from the world during the 46 years of communist rule, was first brought to international attention by two American congressmen, Tom Lantos and Joe DioGuardi, following the fall of communism.

ALBANIAN RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE – A MODEL OF THE "MODERN" TIME

In an increasing religiously polarized world where theology is misused for macabre acts of violence, Albania's history of tolerance is a model for the rest of the world. It is a story we must disseminate in order to preserve the values Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed all teach us. Benevolent values that do not succumb to terror, threats, or intolerance.

ST. PAUL HAS PREDICTED IN ALBANIA
Church of his name in Tirana

THE ET'HEM BEY MOSQUE, ONE OF TIRANA'S MOST CHERISHED LANDMARKS, STANDS AT THE HEART OF THE ALBANIAN CAPITAL AND REFLECTS THE COUNTRY'S LONG TRADITION OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND COEXISTENCE.

ALBANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF ARDENICA, Since 1282

BEKTASHISM: A LIBERAL ISLAMIC ORDER AND A PROMOTER OF HUMAN LOVE

- Bernstein correctly observed that, despite their different religious affiliations, Albanians share a common national faith: **Albanianism**.
- This reality was powerfully reaffirmed on September 21, 2014, during the visit of Pope Francis to Tirana.
- More than 300,000 Albanians filled the streets of the capital to welcome the Holy Father, nearly half of them Muslims, demonstrating Albania's unique tradition of religious harmony and mutual respect.

Albania is a model of religious coexistence. During Pope Francis’s visit to Tirana in 2014, more than 300,000 people welcomed him in Mother Teresa Square, over half of them Muslims, reflecting the country's tradition of religious harmony.

Presented by:
Mal Berisha:

Former Ambassador of the Republic of Albania to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to the Republic of Ireland
Holder of the decoration **Knight of the Order of Skanderbeg**

“Nothing should escape the eye and ear of the Albanian diplomat when it comes to the fate and interests of his nation.”
Mal Berisha

www.Malberisha.com

Thank you for your time and attention!